Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 84, line 26, with the following amended paragraph:

The cDNA clone of the human preproinsulin gene, pSVEHIGDHFR, described in Australian patent 616,201 issued February 18, 1002, provided the coding sequence of the human preproinsulin gene for the final mammalian expression vector. A second source of the human preproinsulin gene, pH13 (Sures et al. Science 208:57-59 [1980]) has also been used in experiments to provide the coding sequence of human proinsulin. Aliquots (5-10μL) of pSVEHIGDHFR were used for amplification of the coding region by RACE-PCR (rapid amplification of cDNA ends, Frohman 1988; Innis 1990) using a combination of gene-specific PCR primers: for the 5' end they were CAT AAG CTT ACC ATG GCC CTG TGG ATG CGC [SEQ ID NO:18] (sequence given 5' to 3'), and for the 3' end they were CAT TCT AGA CTA GTT GCA GTA GTT CTC CAG [SEQ ID NO:19] (sequence given 5' to 3'). All PCR cloning reactions were carried out with Vent DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs) to minimize the introduction of mismatched bases during amplification of template. All proinsulin clones were sequenced with the Sequenase 2.0 kit from USB and cloned into restriction digested pRK5. The final Preproinsulin mammalian vector is pRK7.proins.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 85, line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

Proinsulin, pRK7.proins, and the proinsulin mutant, proins.RTKR.Ip/RQKR.IIp, were then mutagenized by the site-directed mutagenesis of Kunkel *et al.* (Methods Enzymol. vol.154, pg. 367-82 [1987]) to yield pRK7.proins.B10H>D, proinsulin having the histidine at position 10 in the B-chain replaced with an aspartic acid, and the proinsulin mutant, proins.RTKR.Ip/RQKR.IIp.B10H>D having the histidine at position 10 in the B-chain replaced with an aspartic acid. The primer used in the Kunkel et al. *Supra.* method was GC-TTC-CAC-CAG-GTC-GGA-TCC-GCA-CAG-GTG [SEQ ID NO:57], with the sequence given in a 5' to 3' direction. All mutants were screened through the primer regions with the Sequenase 2.0 kit from USB.

Please insert the following new paragraph after page 8, line 27:

Human H1 and H2 prorelaxin and porcine prorelaxin have the following amino acid sequences:

Human H1 prorelaxin	mprlflfhll efclllnqfs ravaakwkdd viklcgrelv raqiaicgms twskrslsqe dapqtprpva eivpsfinkd tetiiimlef ianlppelka alserqpslp elqqyvpalk dsnlsfeefk klirnrqsea adsnpselky lgldthsqkk rrpyvalfek ccligctkrs lakyc (SEQ ID NO:59)
Human H2 prorelaxin	mprlfffhll gvclllnqfs ravadswmee viklcgrelv raqiaicgms twskrslsqe dapqtprpva eivpsfinkd tetinmmsef vanlpqelkl tlsemqpalp qlqqhvpvlk dssllfeefk klirnrqsea adsspselky lgldthsrkk rqlysalank cchvgctkrs larfc (SEQ ID NO:60)
Porcine prorelaxin	mprlfsyllg vwlllsqlpr eipgqstndf ikacgrelvr lwveicgsvs wgrtalslee pqletgppae tmpssitkda eilkmmlefv pnlpqelkat lserqpslre lqqsaskdsn lnfeefkkii lnrqneaedk sllelknlgl dkhsrkkrlf rmtlsekccq vgcirkdiar lcf (SEQ ID NO:61)

After the abstract, please replace the sequence listing with the substitute sequence listing submitted herewith.